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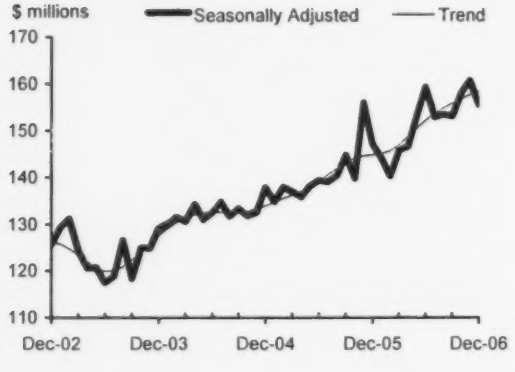
Room Revenue

Room revenues fell 3.2% in December following two consecutive months of increases. The decline was largely due to weakness in Mainland/Southwest which accounts for the largest share of total revenues, and which recorded a 5.8% decline in business. Revenues were also down in Northeast (-14.7%) and Nechako (-1.9%). However other regions fared better. Kootenay led the province (+5.8%) in growth, and Cariboo (+2.3%) showed strong revenue performance for the fourth month in December. Room revenues also increased moderately in North Coast (+1.7%), Vancouver Island/Coast (+0.8%) and Thompson-Okanagan (+0.2%).

Room revenues slid in December



Hotels of all sizes experienced declines in December. Large hotels with 151-250 rooms, many of which are located in Mainland/Southwest, posted the biggest drop in revenues (-4.5%). Small hotels (1-75 rooms) also saw returns fall (-3.1%). Room receipts at very large hotels (251+ rooms; -2.1%) and mid-sized hotels (76-150 rooms; -0.9%) slipped as well. In addition, vacation rentals experienced a 2.5% slump in revenues. However, motels posted a 2.9% increase, and receipts at fishing lodges, bed and breakfasts, and other types of accommodations, taken together, advanced (+2.9%) in December.

Table 1. Room Revenue
(seasonally adjusted)

Accommodation Type			
	Dec 06 ($000)	Nov 06 ($000)	% change
Total	155,437	160,640	-3.2
Hotels	114,899	117,655	-2.3
Motels	20,751	20,167	+2.9
Other Accommodations	21,086	21,113	-0.1
Regions (Top 3 performers)			
Kootenay	7,681	7,260	+5.8
Cariboo	5,059	4,944	+2.3
North Coast	2,012	1,979	+1.7

Visitor Entries

Total visitor entries to Canada via BC rose slightly (+0.2%, *seasonally adjusted*) in December. Entries from the US, accounting for nearly 80% of the total, inched down (-0.1%) as a decline in overnight trips (-3.0%) from the US offset an increase in same day travel (+5.5%).

The number of visitors from overseas advanced 1.5%, as entries from Asia (+3.3%) and Oceania (+4.9%) increased. However, European entries slipped (-2.3%).

The number of Canadians returning home through BC rose 2.2% in December. Trips to the US were up 3.3%, while fewer Canadians returned home from overseas.

Visitor entries rose slightly in December

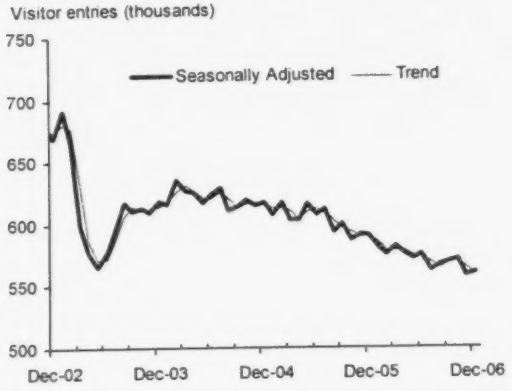


Table 2. Traveller Entries
(seasonally adjusted)

	Dec-06 ('000)	Nov-06 ('000)	% chg from Nov-06
American visitors			
Total	435	436	-0.1
Same-day	155	147	5.5
Overnight	281	289	-3.0
Overseas visitors			
Total	124	122	1.5
Europe	40	41	-2.3
UK	18	20	-10.1
Asia	61	59	3.3
Japan	16	18	-10.4
Taiwan	9	6	60.8
Oceania	13	12	4.9

(BC STATS & Statistics Canada)

Note: Total Overseas visitors is not equal to the sum of visitors from Europe, Asia and Oceania since it includes other areas

Other Indicators

In December, BC's hotel occupancy rate continued to slide (-0.7 percentage points), dropping to 66.6%. Room rates in the province also fell to an average price of $124.20.

Vancouver airport (+0.3%) was slightly busier in December. However, Victoria airport saw passenger volume drop (-3.5%). BC Ferries experienced growth in both vehicle (+5.4%) and passenger traffic (+4.3%), recovering some of the ground lost in November. There were 7.0% fewer passenger vehicles on the Coquihalla highway.

Revenues at BC's food service and drinking establishments climbed 2.2% in December, as receipts at food service establishments advanced (+1.1%), and BC drinking places recorded a substantial 18.8% increase over the previous month.

Table 3. Other Tourism Indicators
(seasonally adjusted)

	Dec-06	Change from Nov-06
Hotel Industry		
Occupancy rate (%)	66.6	-0.7 pp.
Average room charge ($)	124.20	-1.0 pp.
(Pannell Kerr Forster)		
Airport Passengers	**(000s)**	**(%)**
Vancouver International Airport		
Total traffic	1,443	0.3
US (trans-border)	381	2.9
Other International	332	-0.9
Canada (domestic)	730	-0.4
(YVR)		
Victoria International Airport		
Total traffic	112	-3.5
(Victoria Airport Authority)		
Transportation	**(000s)**	**(%)**
Coquihalla Highway		
Passenger Vehicles	189	-7.0
(Ministry of Transportation & Highways)		
BC Ferries		
Vehicle Volume	705	5.4
Passenger Volume	1,794	4.3
(BC Ferries)		
Exchange Rates	**Cdn $**	
US $	0.867	-0.01
UK Pound	0.442	-0.02
Japanese Yen	101.678	-1.50
Australian $	1.104	-0.03
(Statistics Canada)		

Note: pp. percentage points

A look ahead - January 2007

Early returns indicate that room revenues in BC rebounded (+4.2%) in January. Thompson-Okanagan led the province (+10.9%), while Mainland/Southwest (+4.4%) and Vancouver Island/Coast (+2.8%), accounting for the largest shares of total room receipts, saw revenues advance. Revenues were down in the rest of BC.

Hotels of all sizes had a better month in January. Very large hotels with more than 251 rooms (+4.5%) and large hotels (151-250 rooms; +3.9%) recorded the strongest growth. Revenues at mid-sized (76-150 rooms; +2.3%) and small (1-75 rooms; +1.2%) hotels were also up. In addition, motels (+4.7%), vacation rentals (+3.2%) and fishing lodges, bed and breakfasts, and other types of accommodations (+1.2%), showed gains in revenues.

International visitor entries to Canada through BC continued to rise (+0.9%) in January. There were more guests from the US (+1.7%) as increases were recorded in both same-day travel (+0.1%) and overnight trips (+2.6%). The number of visitors from overseas slipped (-1.7%) with fewer visitors from both Asia (-4.4%) and Oceania (-4.7%) coming to BC, overshadowing growth in entries from Europe (+3.4%).

Passenger traffic at Vancouver continued to rise (+0.2%), and volume through Victoria airport was also up (+5.4%) in January. BC Ferries also increased in both vehicle (+1.3%) and passenger (+1.5%) volume. In addition, more passenger vehicles travelled on the Coquihalla highway (+12.8%).

About preliminary numbers

Companies file their hotel room taxes with varying delays. The initial data retrieved by BC Stats may be revised considerably over the following months. BC Stats reports room revenues with a three-month lag. For example, data for January are not reported until April. However, we also briefly report "preliminary data" with a two-month lag.

How accurate is the preliminary data? Over 17 reports in 2004 and 2005, BC room revenues changed (rose or fell on a month-over-month basis) on average by 1.7% (absolute value). The preliminary numbers—reported in the "look ahead" section—were less by an average of 0.2 percentage points partly because the initial data retrieved may not be complete until later that month. For example, if the preliminary figure is 1.5, the actual number probably is around 1.7. And if the preliminary figure is -0.5, the actual number is about -0.3.

Special Focus: Are Room Revenues Red Hot?

Room revenues are determined by both room rates and occupancy rates, and have risen almost steadily since 1995, with only one year of negative growth in that time. While there is not an adequate measure of room rates and occupancy rates for all accommodation types in BC, there are such measures available that are specific to hotels. By first starting with an analysis of hotel room and occupancy rates, and then expanding the discussion to more accommodation types, we hope to answer the question: is this rise due to a genuine increase in business or simply a result of inflation in the accommodation industry?

Hotel Room Revenues and Room Rates

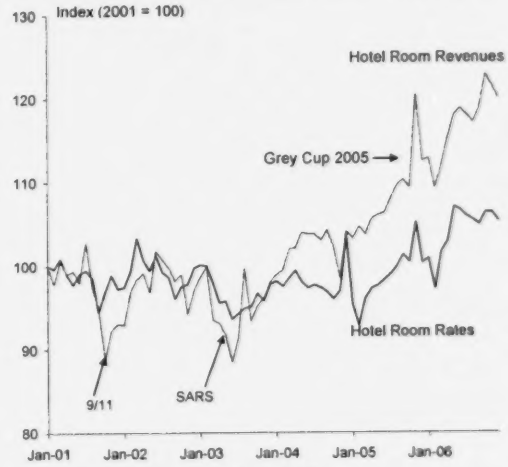
Hotel room revenues fluctuate with changing conditions, but have climbed rapidly over the past twelve years. Between 2001 and 2006, annual room revenues at hotels had increased 19.6%. The only year that room revenues experienced a downturn during this period was in 2003 (-3.1%). Over the same period, the average cost for a hotel room in the province rose from $116.10 to $122.90, an increase of 5.8%.

That is not to say that hotel room revenues have not suffered or benefited from the effects of a number of economic shocks. The attacks of 9/11 exacerbated an already ongoing decline in business. Overall, receipts were off 9.0% in September and October of 2001. The average hotel room rate over this time also fell, though only slightly (-1.6%).

The SARS outbreak in 2003 also depressed revenues and prices significantly at hotels. During the month of March alone, business fell 6.3%. This was met with similar decreases in the average room rate for both March (-2.1%) and April (-2.3%). In Vancouver, hotel room rates reached a low of $111.00 in August of 2003, having shrunk 15.6% since March when the outbreak first showed up in Canada.

In contrast to these negative shocks, hotel operators enjoyed a sharp rise in revenues in the month of November 2005 with the Grey Cup being held in Vancouver. The effects of this increase were keenly felt in the city of Vancouver where hotel room revenues were up 19.0% and hotel room rates rose 10.1% in November 2005.

While room revenues rose 19.6% since 2001, hotel room rates have risen only 5.8%



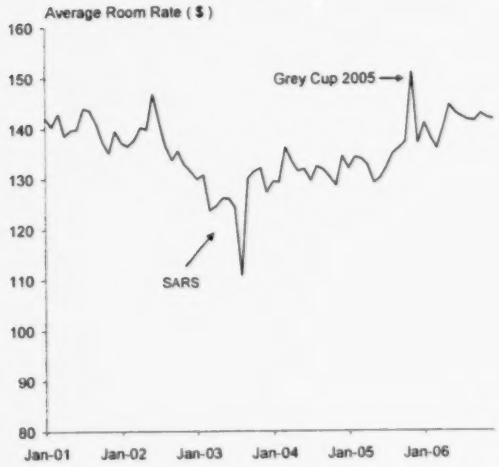
Data Source: Room revenue data, BC Stats
Hotel room rate data, Pannel Kerr Forester.

Overall though, while the average room rate has climbed somewhat in time with room revenues, beyond a few significant shocks, the increase has been modest. This suggests that other factors are also driving the activity seen in room revenues.

It is also interesting to note that when comparing growth rates in both hotel revenues and hotel room rates, the series advances through time much more closely before 2004 than it does today. In fact, the 'gap' in growth rates as been steadily increasing each month. This suggests that

other factors are playing a larger role in determining the dynamics of hotel room revenues today than they did previously.

Hotel room rates in Vancouver fell 15.6% between March and August of 2003, but spiked 10.1% in November 2005 during the Grey Cup



Data Source: Pannel Kerr Forester

Hotel Room Revenues and Occupancy Rates

If the rise in room revenues cannot be fully explained by a rise in the average room rate for the province, it is likely that a genuine increase in demand is driving revenues upward. Trends in occupancy rates indicate that this has occurred.

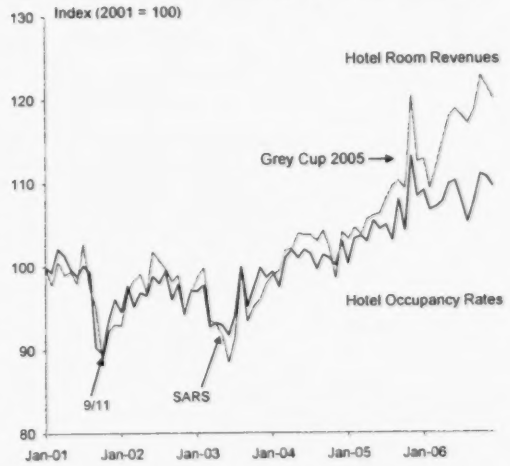
BC's hotel occupancy rate has increased 6.7 percentage points since 2001[1]. Two sharp declines during the fourth quarter of 2001 (-2.1 percentage points) and the second quarter of 2003 (-1.9 percentage points) correspond to the attacks of 9/11 and the SARS outbreak respectively; illustrating the fact these events did have a marked effect on demand for accommodation services.

[1] Data for hotel occupancy rates is produced by Pannel Kerr Forester. Analysis is done by BC Stats.

Since 2003, occupancy rates in the province have steadily increased, with a surge in occupancy during November 2005 when the Grey Cup was held in Vancouver (+5.4 percentage points). In the city of Vancouver occupancy rates were 4.1 percentage points higher than in the previous month.

It is important to note though that while occupancy rates, like room rates, have risen over time, occupancy rates measure demand for a fixed number of rooms and, therefore, an increase in the number of rooms available would have the effect of driving down the occupancy rate. However, it is unlikely that this is a significant factor. Since 2001, the number of hotel rooms in BC has only increased 1.8% from nearly 53,000 to almost 54,000 rooms.

Hotel occupancy rates show marked declines in the wake of 9/11 and SARS



Data Source: Pannell Kerr Forester; seasonally adjusted by BC Stats

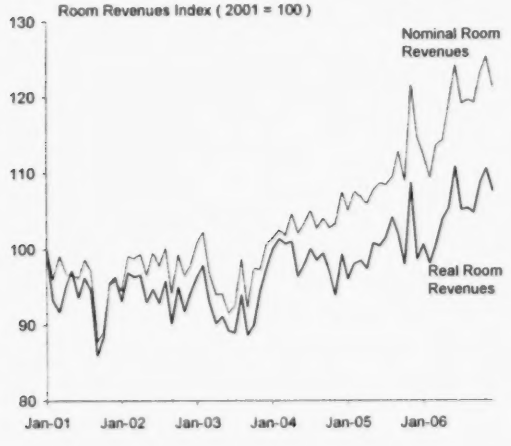
As was the case for hotel room rates, the difference in growth rates between occupancy rates and room revenues has increased in more recent months and years. Again, this suggests that there may be other factors that are playing a larger role in determining the growth rates in hotel room revenues.

Real room revenues

In general, nominal room revenues for all accommodation types in BC have trended strongly upward. In 2006, revenues reached more than $1.8 billion, 23.6% higher than the total in 2001. This may appear to suggest that there has been a complete recovery from the effects of 9/11 and SARS. Further, this suggests that there has been rapid growth in the sector despite these events and the growing value of the Canadian dollar against the US greenback and skyrocketing fuel prices.

However, nominal room revenues are affected by price fluctuations that impact the relative purchasing power of the currency. Real room revenues, a measure that eliminates the effects of changes in the price level by deflating it with the Traveller Accommodation Services Price Index (TASPI)[2], show a more modest (+11.8%) increase.

Nominal room revenues increased 23.6% since 2001, real room revenues up 11.8%



Data Source: BC Stats

This more conservative improvement in real revenues suggests that while accommodation providers are certainly seeing a growth in business, the amount of business that has been generated in real terms is not quite as strong as it appeared to be at first glance.

[2] The appendix that follows this Special Focus expands on the reasoning for switching from the CPI to the TASPI as a deflator in order to obtain a measure of real room revenues.

Appendix – The TASPI and the CPI: A Tale of Two Indices

Note: This month's Special Focus was written as an update to one published in January 2006 using Statistics Canada's traveller accommodation component of the CPI. Statistics Canada has since discovered an error in their calculation. This report makes use of a different price index to analyze trends in room revenues over time in light of this information.

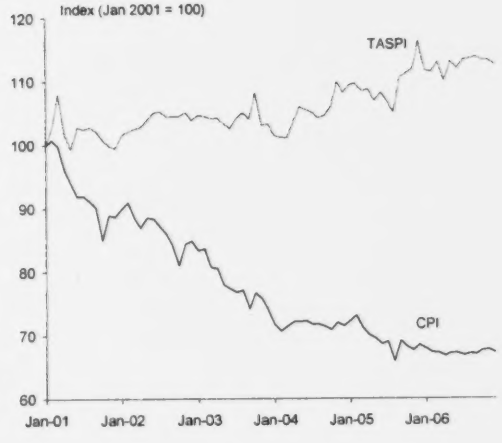
The TASPI and the CPI: A Tale of Two Indicies

Many are familiar with the use of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) produced by Statistics Canada each month. The CPI is an indicator of overall changes in consumer prices faced by Canadians for a fixed basket of commodities. The CPI is built up using separate components which are used to track these price changes through different sectors of the economy. In the past, the traveller accommodation component of the CPI was used to analyse price changes for the accommodation sector[3].

However, due to an error in calculating the CPI for the traveller accommodation component between 2001 and 2006, the data from Statistic Canada is considered to be unreliable and therefore unusable. This miscalculation occurred in the computation of the weights used to derive the value for the index. This error overemphasised the fluctuations in the relative prices between goods in the basket when those fluctuations were negative. In BC, this gave the appearance of a rapidly declining value for the index (-29.8%) when, in reality, the index was actually increasing (+10.6%) between 2001 and 2006.

Initially, the rapid downturn in the index was corroborated with anecdotal evidence gathered during interviews with respondents to the parent survey (Annual Survey of Traveller Accommodation) on which the traveller accommodation component of the CPI data is based. As time progressed and the downturn in the index appeared to inexplicably worsen, an investigation into the formulae revealed the mistake.

The CPI paints a very different picture of price activity in the accommodation services industry in BC



Data Source: Statistics Canada

Since the CPI is used in many legal documents, such as union wage contracts and child support cases, as well as the basis for increases to payments to those on fixed incomes, such as recipients of social assistance and pensions, Statistics Canada has adopted a policy to never revise the CPI as it is believed that the cost to the economy of revising the CPI is greater than the benefit it would receive from doing so.

Therefore, while the error has been recognised and this overemphasis of fluctuations will no longer be an issue for the future, the level of the CPI makes it unusable as an index that can in turn be used as a meaningful deflator of nominal revenues to obtain a measure of revenues in real terms.

[3] As was the case with the January 2006 issue of the Tourism Sector Monitor.

A previous article, based on the CPI showed a large increase in real revenues, since a decrease in prices, together with an increase in room revenues suggests a significant jump in business in real terms.

As a proxy for the CPI, this article makes use of the Traveller Accommodation Services Price Index (TASPI). As this series is not considered to be a part of the CPI, this series has been revised to correct for the error in calculation discussed earlier.

Prices for business clients have risen faster than prices for leisure clients on average

Data Source: Statistics Canada; seasonally adjusted by BC Stats

The TASPI, also produced by Statistics Canada, is an indicator of price changes specific to short-term accommodation services. The TASPI is built up by client type, reporting different indices for leisure, business, government, and foreign travellers. One key advantage to using the TASPI as opposed to the average room rate as a measure to monitor price changes is that while the average room rate only includes hotels, the TASPI is based on a wider rage of accommodation types including not only hotels, but also motels and casino hotels.

Since 2001, average annual prices for BC accommodations have increased 10.6%, with business travellers experiencing a slightly higher increase in prices (+12.4%) than leisure travellers (+9.6%). Government travellers have seen an increase in prices similar to that experienced by business travellers (+12.2%). Foreign travellers have seen the smallest impact on the cost of short-term accommodations of all client types (+9.4%).

Table 1: Room Revenue by Development Region ($000), Seasonally Adjusted

Period	Vancouver Island/Coast	Mainland Southwest	Thompson Okanagan	Kootenay	Cariboo	North Coast	Nechako	Northeast	BC Total
Annual data									
2002	268,454	850,333	205,411	71,712	44,514	19,016	8,843	37,904	1,506,188
2003	272,990	810,455	213,447	72,167	43,064	19,364	8,929	46,266	1,486,681
2004	295,245	863,420	229,551	76,957	46,198	20,104	8,811	51,889	1,592,176
2005	310,117	904,553	250,184	78,922	52,134	20,779	10,152	63,252	1,690,093
2006	324,697	977,811	273,005	85,082	56,607	21,927	10,403	72,632	1,822,164
Annual growth rates									
2002	4.0	-0.5	7.9	11.9	4.6	-1.7	0.4	6.3	2.2
2003	1.7	-4.7	3.9	0.6	-3.3	1.8	1.0	22.1	-1.3
2004	8.2	6.5	7.5	6.6	7.3	3.8	-1.3	12.2	7.1
2004	8.2	6.5	7.5	6.6	7.3	3.8	-1.3	12.2	7.1
2005	5.0	4.8	9.0	2.6	12.8	3.4	15.2	21.9	6.1
2006	4.7	8.1	9.1	7.8	8.6	5.5	2.5	14.8	7.8
Monthly data									
Dec-05	27,615	78,075	21,896	6,564	4,787	1,661	855	5,668	147,121
Jan-06	26,921	76,147	22,053	6,939	4,584	1,605	861	4,948	144,058
Feb-06	26,804	73,579	21,813	6,628	4,561	1,777	857	4,280	140,300
Mar-06	26,522	78,165	21,852	6,706	4,676	1,754	815	5,278	145,768
Apr-06	26,504	78,074	22,059	6,787	4,713	1,733	796	5,896	146,561
May-06	27,015	81,919	22,667	7,027	4,749	1,826	839	6,863	152,904
Jun-06	26,829	88,088	22,777	7,145	4,573	1,838	859	7,099	159,208
Jul-06	26,488	82,890	21,945	7,089	4,707	1,805	883	7,015	152,823
Aug-06	26,536	82,098	23,296	7,312	4,554	1,793	869	6,977	153,435
Sep-06	26,976	81,288	23,460	7,113	4,714	1,888	875	6,679	152,993
Oct-06	27,686	85,991	23,666	7,395	4,774	1,918	919	5,688	158,037
Nov-06	28,093	87,327	23,688	7,260	4,944	1,979	923	6,427	160,640
Dec-06	28,324	82,246	23,729	7,681	5,059	2,012	906	5,481	155,437
Month-over-month growth rates									
Dec-05	1.1	-9.4	-4.7	-3.4	5.0	-4.6	2.4	2.8	-5.6
Jan-06	-2.5	-2.5	0.7	5.7	-4.2	-3.4	0.8	-12.7	-2.1
Feb-06	-0.4	-3.4	-1.1	-4.5	-0.5	10.7	-0.4	-13.5	-2.6
Mar-06	-1.0	6.2	0.2	1.2	2.5	-1.3	-4.9	23.3	3.9
Apr-06	-0.1	-0.1	0.9	1.2	0.8	-1.2	-2.4	11.7	0.5
May-06	1.9	4.9	2.8	3.5	0.8	5.4	5.5	16.4	4.3
Jun-06	-0.7	7.5	0.5	1.7	-3.7	0.7	2.4	3.4	4.1
Jul-06	-1.3	-5.9	-3.7	-0.8	2.9	-1.8	2.7	-1.2	-4.0
Aug-06	0.2	-1.0	6.2	3.1	-3.3	-0.7	-1.6	-0.6	0.4
Sep-06	1.7	-1.0	0.7	-2.7	3.5	5.3	0.8	-4.3	-0.3
Oct-06	2.6	5.8	0.9	4.0	1.3	1.6	5.0	-14.8	3.3
Nov-06	1.5	1.6	0.1	-1.8	3.6	3.2	0.4	13.0	1.6
Dec-06	0.8	-5.8	0.2	5.8	2.3	1.7	-1.9	-14.7	-3.2

December month-over-month percent growth

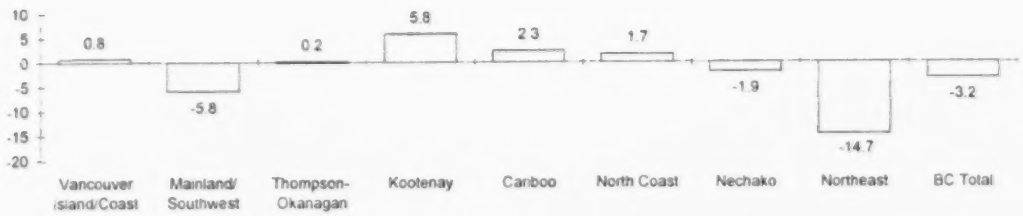


Table 2: Room Revenue by Accommodation Type ($000), Seasonally Adjusted

Period	Hotels (Rooms)				Motels	Vacation Rentals	Miscellaneous
	251+	151-250	76-150	1-75			incl. Fishing Lodges
Annual data							
2002	465,543	188,385	297,026	174,173	181,785	112,442	86,833
2003	437,892	180,831	297,403	174,263	181,383	119,487	95,423
2004	467,820	198,608	321,679	185,673	195,057	124,438	98,902
2005	483,529	211,406	346,496	203,087	210,872	133,422	101,283
2006	513,978	230,059	379,559	221,171	234,119	135,298	107,979
Annual growth rates							
2002	3.5	-4.6	0.9	0.7	3.1	4.9	14.7
2003	-5.9	-4.0	0.1	0.1	-0.2	6.3	9.9
2004	6.8	9.8	8.2	6.5	7.5	4.1	3.6
2005	3.4	6.4	7.7	9.4	8.1	7.2	2.4
2006	6.3	8.8	9.5	8.9	11.0	1.4	6.6
Monthly data							
Dec-05	42,087	18,474	30,512	17,803	19,238	10,904	7,610
Jan-06	41,651	17,914	30,566	17,570	19,712	10,728	7,872
Feb-06	40,514	17,231	29,858	17,222	19,748	8,910	7,799
Mar-06	40,705	18,471	30,154	17,576	19,471	10,905	8,360
Apr-06	41,929	18,339	30,925	18,541	19,090	11,006	8,488
May-06	43,125	19,749	31,938	18,619	19,326	11,998	9,037
Jun-06	45,891	19,248	31,610	18,576	18,998	11,907	9,461
Jul-06	43,254	19,120	31,709	18,489	18,665	11,912	9,533
Aug-06	42,416	19,060	31,748	18,458	19,159	11,875	9,336
Sep-06	41,884	19,456	32,160	18,648	19,064	11,621	9,398
Oct-06	44,900	20,986	32,901	19,104	19,969	11,399	9,533
Nov-06	44,319	20,705	33,148	19,484	20,167	11,667	9,446
Dec-06	43,390	19,782	32,842	18,885	20,751	11,370	9,715
Month-over-month growth rates							
Dec-05	-10.7	-4.6	-0.6	-0.1	1.9	-2.0	-15.3
Jan-06	-1.0	-3.0	0.2	-1.3	2.5	-1.6	3.5
Feb-06	-2.7	-3.8	-2.3	-2.0	0.2	-16.9	-0.9
Mar-06	0.5	7.2	1.0	2.1	-1.4	22.4	7.2
Apr-06	3.0	-0.7	2.6	5.5	-2.0	0.9	1.5
May-06	2.9	7.7	3.3	0.4	1.2	9.0	6.5
Jun-06	6.4	-2.5	-1.0	-0.2	-1.7	-0.8	4.7
Jul-06	-5.7	-0.7	0.3	-0.5	-1.8	0.0	0.8
Aug-06	-1.9	-0.3	0.1	-0.2	2.6	-0.3	-2.1
Sep-06	-1.3	2.1	1.3	1.0	-0.5	-2.1	0.7
Oct-06	7.2	7.9	2.3	2.4	4.7	-1.9	1.4
Nov-06	-1.3	-1.3	0.8	2.0	1.0	2.3	-0.9
Dec-06	-2.1	-4.5	-0.9	-3.1	2.9	-2.5	2.9

December month-over-month percent growth

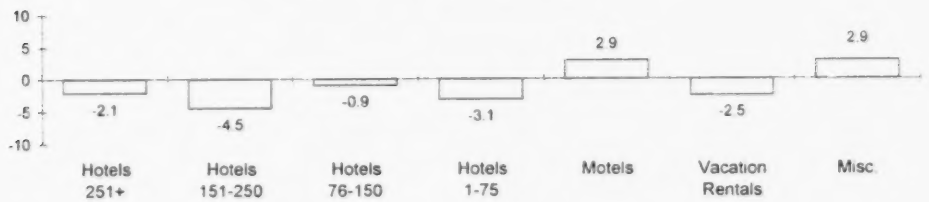


Table 3: Unadjusted Room Revenue by Regional District

Development Region/ Regional District	Revenue ($000) Dec-06	Revenue ($000) YTD 06	% change from Dec-05	% change from YTD 05	Properties (#) Dec-06	Properties # chg from Dec-05	Rooms (#) Dec-06	Rooms # chg from Dec-05
Vancouver Island/Coast								
17 Capital								
Total - All accommodation types	**7,726**	**180,246**	**-5.8**	**3.2**	**151**	**-7**	**8,146**	**-73**
Total - Hotels	6,408	146,285	-9.4	1.3	63	-4	5,536	-81
76+ Rooms	4,832	111,360	-11.7	1.0	26	0	3,927	-10
1-75 Rooms	1,576	34,925	-1.5	2.4	37	-4	1,609	-71
Motels	696	16,051	19.8	11.6	24	-3	1,071	-44
Vacation Rentals	197	5,609	-2.4	9.7	28	3	315	34
19 Cowichan Valley								
Total - All accommodation types	**508**	**9,026**	**19.5**	**0.2**	**35**	**-1**	**678**	**-15**
Motels	88	1,894	12.6	-12.9	15	-2	302	-29
21 Nanaimo								
Total - All accommodation types	**2,364**	**43,221**	**19.9**	**5.5**	**61**	**-2**	**2,372**	**-107**
Total - Hotels	1,240	21,771	17.3	4.5	18	-1	1,095	-101
Motels	552	8,345	29.4	2.2	25	-1	621	-29
Vacation Rentals	470	11,142	9.0	10.6	15	1	532	13
23 Alberni-Clayoquot								
Total - All accommodation types	**1,922**	**43,600**	**0.5**	**3.2**	**58**	**3**	**1,390**	**26**
Motels	163	4,412	24.2	4.4	20	0	393	5
Motels	752	16,482	-0.9	3.4	17	-3	357	
Vacation Rentals	752	16,482	-0.9	3.4	17	2	357	13
Miscellaneous	328	4,816	89.3	15.5	14	4	383	191
25 Comox-Strathcona								
Total - All accommodation types	**2,214**	**35,373**	**29.5**	**12.6**	**55**	**-1**	**1,515**	**-131**
Motels	566	8,243	36.8	10.9	20	-2	615	-29
27 Powell River								
Total - All accommodation types	**239**	**4,799**	**2.0**	**16.1**	**21**	**1**	**421**	**18**
43 Mount Waddington								
Total - All accommodation types	**201**	**6,413**	**-12.4**	**12.1**	**18**	**-1**	**520**	**1**
Mainland/Southwest								
09 Fraser Valley								
Total - All accommodation types	**2,951**	**44,220**	**5.7**	**7.5**	**72**	**2**	**2,502**	**-15**
Total - Hotels	2,085	31,341	2.9	5.2	18	0	1,362	0
Motels	464	9,116	20.8	9.1	34	-2	874	-45
15 Greater Vancouver								
Total - All accommodation types	**38,678**	**750,397**	**2.2**	**9.0**	**233**	**-8**	**26,257**	**107**
Total - Hotels	36,095	707,477	2.5	9.6	165	0	23,377	208
251+ Rooms	17,329	369,494	-4.4	7.2	23	-1	9,253	-219
151-250 Rooms	7 518	138,037	13.2	12.8	27	1	5,174	222
76-150 Rooms	8,082	145,628	6.0	11.2	55	1	5,913	88
1-75 Rooms	3,166	54,318	12.7	14.5	60	-1	3,037	117
Motels	1,154	19,884	3.8	2.8	33	-2	1,481	-43
Vacation Rentals	1,185	9,798	13.0	-16.2	18	-4	505	-198
29 Sunshine Coast								
Total - All accommodation types	**247**	**5,794**	**15.2**	**21.0**	**16**	**-1**	**327**	**0**
31 Squamish-Lillooet								
Total - All accommodation types	**28,391**	**177,400**	**6.6**	**4.4**	**98**	**-4**	**7,347**	**-106**
Total - Hotels	23,346	150,737	7.2	8.0	43	-2	5,578	-66
1-75 Rooms	1,353	10,634	16.9	7 4	16	-2	568	-66
Vacation Rentals	4,247	20,116	4.8	-7.1	31	-1	1,245	-49
Miscellaneous	682	4,695	-3 6	-32.0	16	-1	337	-6
Thompson/Okanagan								
07 Okanagan-Similkameen								
Total - All accommodation types	**1,262**	**48,394**	**-6.3**	**10.8**	**84**	**-4**	**2,581**	**-107**
Total - Hotels	598	22,870	-3.3	10.8	15	-1	1,029	-51
Motels	364	19,340	-4.3	8.4	49	-3	1,199	-72

Table 3: Unadjusted Room Revenue by Regional District

Development Region/ Regional District	Revenue				Properties		Rooms	
	($000)		% change from		(#)	# chg from	(#)	# chg from
	Dec-06	YTD 06	Dec-05	YTD 05	Dec-06	Dec-05	Dec-06	Dec-05
33 Thompson-Nicola								
Total - All accommodation types	**4,893**	**72,792**	**11.0**	**8.7**	**134**	**-5**	**5,453**	**109**
Total - Hotels	2,027	32,969	3.5	8.0	33	-2	2,159	-64
76+ Rooms	1,667	26,474	5.3	9.0	12	0	1,388	0
1-75 Rooms	359	6,495	-3.8	4.1	21	-2	771	-64
Motels	1,227	24,499	14.3	15.3	75	-5	2,272	-96
35 Central Okanagan								
Total - All accommodation types	**4,661**	**80,326**	**4.1**	**6.9**	**60**	**-1**	**3,912**	**156**
Total - Hotels	2,598	52,883	-1.1	5.8	21	-1	1,912	-4
Motels	432	13,466	-8.3	-1.5	20	-4	916	-177
37 North Okanagan								
Total - All accommodation types	**2,105**	**23,781**	**-8.0**	**5.5**	**38**	**-1**	**1,590**	**4**
Motels	363	7,233	20.2	3.7	17	-1	573	-13
39 Columbia-Shuswap								
Total - All accommodation types	**2,620**	**47,711**	**34.0**	**14.0**	**88**	**-3**	**3,054**	**124**
Total - Hotels	1,062	19,097	26.5	7.3	19	0	1,113	63
Motels	924	18,775	42.0	26.5	41	-1	1,490	61
Kootenay								
01 East Kootenay								
Total - All accommodation types	**4,631**	**55,161**	**18.5**	**5.7**	**104**	**-1**	**4,252**	**15**
Total - Hotels	1,650	18,623	25.6	6.8	32	5	1,770	227
Motels	446	10,680	-14.8	-8.5	34	-6	832	-197
Vacation Rentals	1,634	12,930	31.3	21.2	14	0	950	-27
03 Central Kootenay								
Total - All accommodation types	**1,016**	**22,241**	**17.3**	**10.8**	**65**	**-5**	**1,455**	**-29**
Total - Hotels	573	11,940	9.5	7.8	16	-2	744	-12
Motels	230	5,501	8.2	7.8	26	-2	495	-14
05 Kootenay Boundary								
Total - All accommodation types	**522**	**7,680**	**18.4**	**14.8**	**30**	**-4**	**657**	**-28**
Motels	197	3,876	18.7	8.9	21	-2	409	9
Cariboo								
41 Cariboo								
Total - All accommodation types	**1,150**	**20,572**	**12.9**	**8.6**	**67**	**-1**	**1,822**	**18**
Motels	565	10,612	5.8	7.0	34	-2	1,017	-20
53 Fraser-Fort George								
Total - All accommodation types	**2,102**	**36,035**	**3.8**	**8.6**	**53**	**2**	**2,553**	**80**
Total - Hotels	1,542	25,807	1.2	8.3	18	0	1,447	0
Motels	505	9,108	12.6	9.3	29	0	986	12
North Coast								
47 Skeena-Queen Charlotte								
Total - All accommodation types	**326**	**12,609**	**23.9**	**4.7**	**27**	**0**	**934**	**-36**
151-250 Rooms	66	2,228	15.7	-1.5	11	11	328	0
49 Kitimat-Stikine								
Total - All accommodation types	**525**	**9,318**	**21.9**	**6.7**	**28**	**-2**	**745**	**-24**
Motels	230	3,327	23.5	3.4	16	-1	379	-13
Nechako								
51 Bulkley-Nechako + 57 Stikine								
Total - All accommodation types	**539**	**10,403**	**3.1**	**2.5**	**41**	**-4**	**1,052**	**-126**
Motels	297	5,953	-9.2	7.1	22	-3	622	-91
Northeast								
55 Peace River + 59 Northern Rockies								
Total - All accommodation types	**4,530**	**72,632**	**-1.0**	**14.8**	**66**	**5**	**3,248**	**333**
Total - Hotels	2,057	33,324	11.5	16.1	25	5	1,677	325
Motels	1,654	25,093	-8.5	48.9	32	-1	1,005	-24

"-" Data for regions with fewer than 10 properties reporting can not be released.

Table 4: Unadjusted Room Revenue by Urban Centre

Development Region/ Urban Centre	Revenue ($000)		Revenue % change from		Properties (#)	Properties # chg from	Rooms (#)	Rooms # chg from
	Dec-06	YTD 06	Dec-05	YTD 05	Dec-06	Dec-05	Dec-06	Dec-05
Vancouver Island/Coast	**15,200**	**324,697**	**3.3**	**4.7**	**404**	**-9**	**15,126**	**-288**
Victoria (C)	6,205	144,411	-8.3	2.8	82	-1	5,842	44
Other CRD	1,073	26,435	8.5	2.6	58	-7	1,981	-96
Nanaimo (C)	1,552	23,139	25.2	5.0	25	2	1,271	42
Port Alberni (C)	328	4,816	89.3	15.5	14	0	383	1
Courtenay (C)	909	10,518	49.8	18.9	12	-1	459	-61
Rest of Development Region	5,132	115,379	4.0	6.0	225	-3	5,190	-218
Mainland/Southwest	**70,266**	**977,811**	**4.1**	**8.1**	**419**	**-11**	**36,433**	**-14**
Downtown Vancouver (C)	21,450	466,330	-1.3	7.3	79	-7	12,973	-217
Other Vancouver (C)	2,794	44,469	-4.7	6.0	33	-1	2,874	26
Richmond (C)	7,309	121,234	4.0	11.4	23	-1	4,079	-23
Burnaby (C)	1,484	28,008	3.5	8.0	10	-2	1,321	292
Other GVRD	5,642	90,356	19.4	17.0	87	2	4,992	361
Whistler (DM)	27,738	168,969	6.0	4.1	74	-4	6,713	-123
Rest of Development Region	3,851	58,445	10.8	9.3	113	2	3,481	-330
Thompson/Okanagan	**15,541**	**273,004**	**7.4**	**9.1**	**404**	**-14**	**16,590**	**286**
Penticton (C)	834	28,718	-3.6	7.1	36	1	1,493	4
Kamloops (C)	3,980	53,355	7.8	7.0	69	4	3,967	316
Kelowna (C)	4,438	72,010	3.6	5.8	51	-1	3,304	-12
Vernon (C)	2,061	21,965	-8.5	4.8	31	0	1,455	9
Revelstoke (C)	829	16,021	8.1	8.7	26	0	1,029	0
Rest of Development Region	3,399	82,936	29.9	15.9	191	-18	5,342	-31
Kootenay	**6,169**	**85,082**	**18.3**	**7.8**	**199**	**-10**	**6,364**	**-42**
Cranbrook (C)	454	9,181	9.4	7.9	17	0	775	-18
Nelson (C)	321	7,184	12.5	8.1	13	1	483	30
Rest of Development Region	5,393	68,716	19.5	7.8	182	-10	5,589	-24
Cariboo	**3,252**	**56,607**	**6.9**	**8.6**	**120**	**1**	**4,375**	**98**
Quesnel (C)	218	3,956	5.4	5.9	12	0	443	0
Williams Lake (C)	298	5,787	8.9	8.4	11	0	536	2
Prince George (C)	1,548	26,859	-1.2	8.2	28	0	1,759	0
Rest of Development Region	1,189	20,006	19.2	9.7	69	1	1,637	96
North Coast	**851**	**21,927**	**22.7**	**5.5**	**55**	**-2**	**1,679**	**-60**
Prince Rupert (C)	272	6,969	28.1	0.5	15	-1	761	-70
Terrace (C)	348	5,450	34.2	8.5	10	-1	395	-11
Rest of Development Region	231	9,508	4.0	7.8	30	0	523	21
Nechako	**539**	**10,403**	**3.1**	**2.5**	**41**	**-4**	**1,052**	**-126**
Smithers (T)	225	4,947	20.5	-1.9	14	0	430	0
Rest of Development Region	315	5,456	-6.5	6.7	27	-4	622	192
Northeast	**4,530**	**72,632**	**-1.0**	**14.8**	**66**	**5**	**3,248**	**333**
Dawson Creek (C)	649	12,066	-4.5	33.7	14	1	516	45
Fort St. John (C)	1,720	27,787	-8.6	0.7	17	2	1,129	114
Rest of Development Region	2,161	32,778	7.3	23.1	35	2	1,603	174

"-" Data for regions with fewer than 10 properties reporting can not be released.

Table 5: Historical Unadjusted Room Revenue by Development Region ($000)

Period	Vancouver Island/Coast	Mainland Southwest	Thompson Okanagan	Kootenay	Cariboo	North Coast	Nechako	Northeast	Total
Annual data									
2002	268,454	850,333	205,411	71,712	44,514	19,016	8,843	37,904	1,506,188
2003	272,990	810,455	213,447	72,167	43,064	19,364	8,929	46,266	1,486,681
2004	295,245	863,420	229,551	76,957	46,198	20,104	8,811	51,889	1,592,176
2005	310,117	904,553	250,184	78,922	52,134	20,779	10,152	63,252	1,690,093
2006	324,697	977,811	273,004	85,082	56,607	21,927	10,403	72,632	1,822,163
Annual growth rates									
2002	4.0	-0.5	7.9	11.9	4.6	-1.7	0.4	6.3	2.2
2003	1.7	-4.7	3.9	0.6	-3.3	1.8	1.0	22.1	-1.3
2004	8.2	6.5	7.5	6.6	7.3	3.8	-1.3	12.2	7.1
2005	5.0	4.8	9.0	2.6	12.8	3.4	15.2	21.9	6.1
2006	4.7	8.1	9.1	7.8	8.6	5.5	2.5	14.8	7.8
Monthly data									
Dec-05	14,712	67,478	14,476	5,215	3,043	693	523	4,575	110,715
Jan-06	11,930	64,707	14,577	6,505	2,859	694	519	5,450	107,242
Feb-06	15,500	69,761	16,869	7,507	3,048	1,080	598	6,296	120,659
Mar-06	19,822	79,478	18,825	7,596	4,013	1,154	687	7,857	139,432
Apr-06	21,809	65,299	15,171	5,029	4,214	1,035	546	5,175	118,279
May-06	29,007	82,732	21,585	5,733	5,047	1,766	807	4,613	151,290
Jun-06	35,072	101,555	26,284	6,675	5,630	3,096	1,105	6,198	185,617
Jul-06	46,646	111,202	41,336	10,939	6,913	3,601	1,220	7,052	228,911
Aug-06	52,844	115,547	46,715	12,072	6,894	3,420	1,284	6,947	245,723
Sep-06	38,204	93,594	28,093	8,495	6,276	2,670	1,304	6,701	185,338
Oct-06	23,109	68,031	17,168	5,154	4,832	1,392	1,087	5,866	126,638
Nov-06	15,554	55,638	10,841	3,207	3,627	1,168	706	5,946	96,687
Dec-06	15,200	70,266	15,541	6,169	3,252	851	539	4,530	116,348
Year-over-year percent changes									
Dec-05	11.2	4.7	14.3	5.3	8.6	1.4	11.4	15.2	7.3
Jan-06	6.1	5.7	10.7	14.1	16.8	-4.6	6.7	-7.9	6.3
Feb-06	7.1	2.0	2.2	2.2	7.7	5.4	-10.3	-31.8	0.2
Mar-06	0.6	9.6	-2.7	4.4	13.4	1.1	-16.3	6.1	5.8
Apr-06	2.5	8.5	12.8	4.0	0.0	2.4	-14.9	49.7	8.4
May-06	4.9	12.8	9.2	8.2	9.4	-6.7	-2.2	43.9	10.7
Jun-06	5.7	17.5	10.3	10.5	7.3	6.1	10.1	49.3	14.0
Jul-06	2.3	11.6	4.8	4.8	7.8	3.9	11.6	49.8	8.6
Aug-06	3.5	6.7	16.1	11.3	9.5	2.2	4.0	53.0	8.8
Sep-06	5.3	2.2	12.1	3.0	8.9	11.3	4.8	32.1	5.5
Oct-06	15.6	11.8	16.6	10.7	10.0	21.1	15.8	-4.5	12.2
Nov-06	3.9	2.1	6.8	6.1	8.7	16.1	8.1	22.9	4.6
Dec-06	3.3	4.1	7.4	18.3	6.9	22.7	3.1	-1.0	5.1

December year-over-year percent change

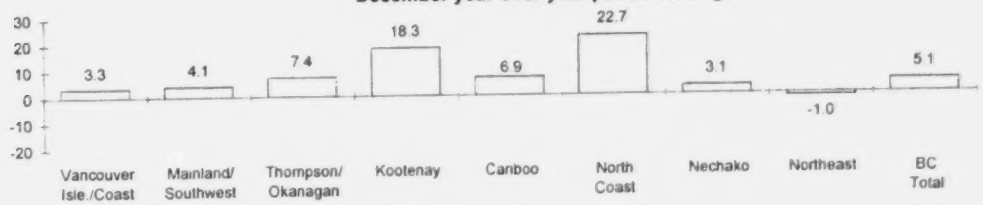


Table 6: Traveller Entries to Canada via BC, Seasonally Adjusted (000s)

Period	International							
	Total	USA			Overseas			
		Total*	Same-day	Overnight	Total	Asia	Europe	Oceania**
Annual data								
2002	7,970.8	6,595.9	2,808.1	3,787.8	1,374.9	764.0	411.8	118.0
2003	7,335.3	6,137.4	2,580.7	3,556.8	1,197.8	577.6	410.1	124.8
2004	7,447.7	6,039.1	2,477.6	3,561.5	1,408.7	715.8	458.1	144.3
2005	7,224.8	5,751.0	2,314.5	3,436.5	1,473.8	723.5	493.7	157.1
2006	6,846.0	5,379.8	1,949.8	3,430.0	1,466.1	716.9	492.7	154.7
Annual percent changes								
2002	-4.1	-4.3	-13.8	4.2	-3.0	4.4	-11.7	-10.5
2003	-8.0	-7.0	-8.1	-6.1	-12.9	-24.4	-0.4	5.8
2004	1.5	-1.6	-4.0	0.1	17.6	23.9	11.7	15.6
2005	-3.0	-4.8	-6.6	-3.5	4.6	1.1	7.8	8.9
2006	-5.2	-6.5	-15.8	-0.2	-0.5	-0.9	-0.2	-1.5
Monthly data								
Jan-06	580	465	185	280	115	59	37	11
Feb-06	576	454	174	280	121	61	39	12
Mar-06	581	458	173	285	124	60	41	13
Apr-06	576	455	163	292	121	58	42	13
May-06	572	449	158	292	123	58	43	14
Jun-06	575	450	159	292	125	60	42	14
Jul-06	562	439	159	280	123	60	42	13
Aug-06	567	443	160	283	124	60	43	13
Sep-06	569	446	159	288	123	60	42	13
Oct-06	570	449	159	290	121	60	40	13
Nov-06	558	436	147	289	122	59	41	12
Dec-06	560	435	155	281	124	61	40	13
Jan-07	565	443	155	288	122	59	42	12
Month-over-month growth rates								
Jan-06	-1.6	-0.4	2.3	-2.0	-6.4	-3.0	-9.8	-11.8
Feb-06	-0.9	-2.3	-5.8	0.0	5.1	3.1	5.0	9.7
Mar-06	1.0	0.8	-0.6	1.6	1.9	-1.5	6.0	8.5
Apr-06	-0.9	-0.7	-5.9	2.5	-1.9	-2.9	0.8	1.2
May-06	-0.7	-1.2	-3.3	0.0	1.2	-0.6	3.0	0.9
Jun-06	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.0	1.5	2.7	-1.6	1.1
Jul-06	-2.3	-2.6	-0.1	-3.9	-1.2	1.0	0.7	-6.1
Aug-06	0.9	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.9	-0.3	0.5	4.5
Sep-06	0.4	0.9	-0.6	1.7	-1.3	0.1	-2.5	-1.6
Oct-06	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.6	-1.0	-0.9	-2.8	-4.9
Nov-06	-2.1	-2.9	-8.0	-0.1	0.8	-0.2	1.7	-0.7
Dec-06	0.2	-0.1	5.5	-3.0	1.5	3.3	-2.3	4.9
Jan-07	0.9	1.7	0.1	2.6	-1.7	-4.4	3.4	-4.7

* Seasonally adjusted visitor entries are calculated by Statistics Canada, and are adjusted to sum to national totals.

** Australia, New Zealand, and other South Pacific nations.

SOURCE: BC STATS, Statistics Canada.

Table 7: Transportation Indicators, Seasonally Adjusted

Period	Air Passenger Traffic (000s)					Other Transportation (000s)		
	Vancouver				Victoria	BC Ferries		Coquihalla Hwy
	Total	Domestic	Trans-border	Other Int'l.	Total	Vehicles	Passengers	Passenger Vehicles
Annual data								
2002	1,109,702	3,855	3,600	1,102,247	8,272	21,540	2,530,393	2,360,446
2003	1,189,876	3,815	3,241	1,182,821	8,263	21,348	2,480,311	2,417,177
2004	1,257,716	3,964	3,775	1,249,976	8,532	21,955	2,585,901	2,467,834
2005	1,326,466	4,106	3,965	1,318,395	8,539	21,791	2,635,251	2,526,516
2006	1,398,345	4,257	3,960	1,390,128	8,530	21,689	2,600,645	2,662,639
Annual growth rates								
2002	-4.8	-3.6	-0.2	-4.8	2.1	1.1	2.8	0.7
2003	7.2	-1.1	-10.0	7.3	-0.1	-0.9	-2.0	2.4
2004	5.7	3.9	16.5	5.7	3.3	2.8	4.3	2.1
2005	5.5	3.6	5.0	5.5	0.1	-0.7	1.9	2.4
2006	5.4	3.7	-0.1	5.4	-0.1	-0.5	-1.3	5.4
Monthly data								
Jan-06	114,196	337	324	113,535	728	1,855	224,854	217
Feb-06	112,939	350	322	112,267	706	1,791	204,074	218
Mar-06	113,897	351	334	113,212	712	1,805	211,817	219
Apr-06	113,157	351	335	112,472	714	1,809	219,117	220
May-06	120,297	350	326	119,621	710	1,811	217,846	220
Jun-06	119,150	348	335	118,467	712	1,810	217,964	220
Jul-06	116,509	346	335	115,829	713	1,815	218,851	220
Aug-06	119,920	346	329	119,245	718	1,823	227,883	221
Sep-06	118,866	358	323	118,185	719	1,823	227,816	223
Oct-06	119,041	370	329	118,342	725	1,835	238,093	225
Nov-06	117,247	370	335	116,541	668	1,720	203,324	231
Dec-06	113,127	381	332	112,414	705	1,794	189,007	228
Jan-07	119,139	380	324	118,435	714	1,821	213,217	228
Month-over-month growth rates								
Jan-06	1.3	-2.8	1.6	1.3	0.4	-1.4	1.3	1.1
Feb-06	-1.1	3.9	-0.8	-1.1	-3.1	-3.4	-9.2	0.5
Mar-06	0.8	0.3	3.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	3.8	0.5
Apr-06	-0.6	-0.1	0.2	-0.7	0.3	0.2	3.4	0.4
May-06	6.3	-0.3	-2.7	6.4	-0.6	0.1	-0.6	0.1
Jun-06	-1.0	-0.6	2.9	-1.0	0.3	-0.1	0.1	-0.4
Jul-06	-2.2	-0.7	-0.1	-2.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3
Aug-06	2.9	0.0	-1.7	2.9	0.7	0.4	4.1	0.5
Sep-06	-0.9	3.6	-1.8	-0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9
Oct-06	0.1	3.4	1.9	0.1	0.8	0.7	4.5	0.7
Nov-06	-1.5	0.1	1.7	-1.5	-7.8	-6.3	-14.6	2.7
Dec-06	-3.5	2.9	-0.9	-3.5	5.4	4.3	-7.0	-1.3
Jan-07	5.3	-0.4	-2.3	5.4	1.3	1.5	12.8	-0.2

Table 8: Tourism Sector Indicators, Seasonally adjusted

Period	Employment in key industries in tourism sector ('000)					Hotel Industry[2]		Consumer Price Index[1]	
	Total tourism related	Air transport[4]	Accom-modation	Food & beverage services	Arts, entertainment & recreation	Occupancy Rate (%)[3]	Room Rate ($)	Traveller accom-modation	Restaurant food[4]
Annual data									
2002	183.7	31.6	120.0	32.0	0.1	58.9	117.0	125.4	618.5
2003	188.4	31.5	124.0	32.9	0.1	58.3	113.7	127.6	605.5
2004	192.8	31.5	125.8	35.4	0.1	61.3	115.7	129.9	665.5
2005	198.0	33.1	129.0	35.9	0.1	64.1	116.5	133.8	696.6
2006	208.3	35.2	135.1	37.9	0.1	66.0	122.9	137.1	726.0
Annual Growth Rates									
2002	1.4	1.0	1.5	1.5	-0.7	-0.4	0.8	3.3	-5.7
2003	2.6	-0.4	3.3	2.7	-1.0	-0.6	-2.8	1.8	-2.1
2004	2.3	0.1	1.5	7.8	5.1	3.0	1.7	1.8	9.9
2005	2.7	5.0	2.5	1.2	4.7	2.8	0.7	3.0	4.7
2006	5.2	6.5	4.7	5.8	3.0	1.9	5.5	2.5	4.2
Monthly data									
Jan-06	203.9	34.7	131.4	37.8	0.1	66.3	118.90	135.0	707.8
Feb-06	205.3	34.8	132.3	38.1	0.1	64.9	114.70	135.8	712.1
Mar-06	206.4	35.1	133.2	38.0	0.1	65.1	119.90	135.9	726.2
Apr-06	206.8	35.2	133.4	38.1	0.1	65.5	121.30	136.7	722.2
May-06	206.8	35.3	134.4	37.0	0.1	66.8	126.20	137.3	736.1
Jun-06	206.2	34.9	133.7	37.5	0.1	67.0	125.70	137.0	725.8
Jul-06	206.4	34.7	133.9	37.7	0.1	65.6	124.90	136.5	739.7
Aug-06	207.3	35.0	134.5	37.7	0.1	64.0	124.30	136.5	733.0
Sep-06	209.2	35.5	135.8	37.9	0.1	65.5	123.70	136.6	728.3
Oct-06	211.1	35.7	137.6	37.8	0.1	67.5	125.40	137.1	718.9
Nov-06	216.4	36.2	141.4	38.8	0.1	67.3	125.40	140.3	732.7
Dec-06	214.1	35.7	139.5	39.0	0.1	66.6	124.20	140.6	729.5
Jan-07	214.5	35.9	139.8	38.6	0.1	N/A	N/A	140.0	741.2
Month-over-month growth rates									
Jan-06	1.5	0.7	0.9	4.4	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	4.1
Feb-06	0.7	0.2	0.7	1.0	-2.3	-1.4	-3.5	0.6	0.6
Mar-06	0.6	1.0	0.7	-0.4	0.2	0.2	4.5	0.1	2.0
Apr-06	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.6	-0.6
May-06	0.0	0.1	0.7	-2.8	2.1	1.3	4.0	0.4	1.9
Jun-06	-0.3	-1.0	-0.5	1.2	0.1	0.2	-0.4	-0.2	-1.4
Jul-06	0.1	-0.5	0.2	0.5	-2.1	-1.4	-0.6	-0.4	1.9
Aug-06	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.0	-2.3	-1.6	-0.5	0.0	-0.9
Sep-06	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.6	2.2	1.5	-0.5	0.1	-0.6
Oct-06	0.9	0.5	1.3	-0.2	2.9	2.0	1.4	0.4	-1.3
Nov-06	2.5	1.4	2.8	2.5	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	2.3	1.9
Dec-06	-1.1	-1.4	-1.4	0.4	-1.0	-0.7	-1.0	0.2	-0.4
Jan-07	0.1	0.7	0.3	-0.9	-0.3	N/A[5]	N/A	-0.4	1.6

[1]Source: Statistics Canada (Employment data from Survey of Employment Payroll & Hours) and BC Stats.

[2]Source: Pannell Kerr Forster and BC Stats.

[3]Occupancy Rate change expressed as percentage point change. [4] No identifiable seasonality.

[5]Hotel Occupancy Rate and Room Rate are not available for January from Pannell Kerr Forster

Table 9: BC Restaurant and Tavern Receipts, Seasonally Adjusted

Period	Restaurants and Taverns [1]					
	Receipts ($ million)					
	BC			Canada		
	Total	Drinking places	Food Services	Total	Drinking places	Food Services
Annual data						
2002	5,403.0	546.2	4,856.8	34,527.9	2,610.2	31,917.7
2003	5,654.4	584.9	5,069.5	35,043.2	2,626.9	32,416.4
2004	5,961.7	624.3	5,337.5	36,682.9	2,708.5	33,974.4
2005	6,131.2	570.0	5,561.2	37,951.7	2,690.0	35,261.7
2006	6,544.1	449.2	6,094.9	40,062.7	2,572.4	37,490.3
Annual growth rates						
2002	1.6	2.3	1.5	2.3	0.3	2.5
2003	4.7	7.1	4.4	1.5	0.6	1.6
2004	5.4	6.7	5.3	4.7	3.1	4.8
2005	2.8	-8.7	4.2	3.5	-0.7	3.8
2006	6.7	-21.2	9.6	5.6	-4.4	6.3
Monthly data						
Jan-06	528	42	486	3,361	224	3,137
Feb-06	534	37	496	3,323	211	3,112
Mar-06	535	34	501	3,330	204	3,125
Apr-06	565	36	529	3,265	214	3,051
May-06	542	36	506	3,273	216	3,058
Jun-06	539	37	502	3,290	213	3,077
Jul-06	543	40	503	3,286	217	3,069
Aug-06	552	39	513	3,319	211	3,108
Sep-06	550	39	511	3,345	211	3,133
Oct-06	549	35	514	3,399	216	3,183
Nov-06	546	33	513	3,395	212	3,182
Dec-06	558	39	519	3,477	222	3,255
Jan-07	572	36	536	3,514	219	3,295
Month-over-month growth rates						
Jan-06	5.8	4.9	5.9	6.8	3.7	7.1
Feb-06	1.0	-11.6	2.1	-1.1	-5.7	-0.8
Mar-06	0.3	-7.6	0.8	0.2	-3.3	0.4
Apr-06	5.7	5.3	5.7	-1.9	4.9	-2.4
May-06	-4.1	-1.0	-4.3	0.3	0.7	0.2
Jun-06	-0.6	2.4	-0.8	0.5	-1.4	0.6
Jul-06	0.7	9.5	0.0	-0.1	2.0	-0.3
Aug-06	1.8	-2.8	2.1	1.0	-2.6	1.3
Sep-06	-0.4	0.1	-0.4	0.8	0.1	0.8
Oct-06	-0.2	-10.1	0.5	1.6	2.3	1.6
Nov-06	-0.5	-6.0	-0.1	-0.1	-1.8	0.0
Dec-06	2.2	18.8	1.1	2.4	4.7	2.3
Jan-07	2.4	-8.3	3.2	1.1	-1.7	1.2

[1]Source: Statistics Canada & BC Stats.

Explanatory Notes

Data Sources

All room revenue data reported is compiled by BC STATS using the hotel tax database maintained and administered by the Consumer Taxation Branch of the Ministry of Finance and Corporate Relations.

Traveller Entry data is from Statistics Canada. All other data sources are accredited within the report.

Accommodation Categories

Each property has been assigned to one of eight accommodation categories. In addition to motels and four sizes of hotels, there are three special accommodation categories:

Fishing Lodges – All inland and coastal fishing camps located on or near lakes, rivers and oceans. Includes lodges which offer inland fishing expeditions, marinas with accommodation and lodges offering the services of fishing guides.

Vacation Rentals – Includes beach houses, cabins, and selected trailer parks. May also include certain inns and apartment complexes.

Miscellaneous – Includes guest ranches; outfitting, adventure hunting and other types of outdoor adventure; lodges that cater to skiiers, hikers, etc. (with the exception of those lodges that mainly service cabins); bed and breakfasts; and houseboats. Also includes universities, mining firms, farms and other establishments renting rooms whose primary activity is not accommodation.

Seasonally Adjusted Data

Accommodation revenue exhibits large, regular seasonal fluctuations, characterised by peaks in the summer months and troughs in the winter months.

The *Tourism Sector Monitor* report uses Statistics Canada's X11/ARIMA/88 technique to remove the effects of seasonality from the revenue time series. The resulting seasonally adjusted series provides a useful tool for the analysis of underlying trends in accommodation revenue.

Unless otherwise indicated, revenue data in the *Tourism Sector Monitor* report is adjusted for seasonal fluctuations.

Limitations

The data reported here is derived from the hotel tax database. Tax is not payable for several kinds of accommodation, including:

1. properties with three or fewer rooms (such as small bed and breakfast operations);
2. room rentals exceeding one month in duration;
3. lodging where the daily rate is below $20;
4. lodging supplied to passengers of a ship or train while the ship or train is in transit or is making a scheduled stopover in the Province;
5. lodging supplied by employers to employees; and,
6. lodging supplied to consular employees and their staff.

Readers wishing more information regarding the nature of the hotel tax are referred to the Hotel Room Tax Act and the Hotel Room Tax Regulations.

Room Counts

Data are obtained primarily from Tourism BC's *Accommodation Guide* and supplemented by estimates from the Consumer Taxation Branch's hotel tax file. Vendors and their rooms are not counted in any given month unless revenue has been reported.

Suppression

The protection of confidentiality requires the suppression of categories not containing at least four properties. In most cases, protection is achieved by aggregating confidential cells into larger categories.

Revisions

A standard revision cycle accommodates corrections to the source data, to the allocation of consolidated reporters, and to the coding of properties by accommodation type. Revisions are implicit in the seasonally adjusted data and in the month-over-month, year-over-year and year-to-date percentage changes of subsequent reports, and are comprehensively reported in the annual tables published in the Annual issue of the *Tourism Sector Monitor* report.

Tourism Sector Monitor is prepared by BC STATS, Ministry of Management Services, using data from the Consumer Taxation Branch of the Ministry of Finance and Corporate Relations.

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